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Search Results - Record(s) 1 through 2 of 2 returned.

☐ 1. 20050095223. 27 Sep 04. 05 May 05. Methods of treating autoimmune diseases using IL-21. Sivakumar, Pallavur V., et al. 424/85.2; C12P021/04 A61K038/20.

☐ 2. 20030104012. 13 May 02. 05 Jun 03. Vaccines for the treatment of autoimmune disease. Solvason, Nannette, et al. 424/274.1; A61K039/00.

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Term	Documents
AUTOIMMUNE	29069
AUTOIMMUNES	3
DISEASE	211686
DISEASES	164536
((1.AB.) NEAR10 ((AUTOIMMUNE ADJ DISEASE).AB.)).PGPB,USPT,USOC.	2
((AUTOIMMUNE DISEASE).AB. NEAR10 L1.AB.).PGPB,USPT,USOC.	2

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First Hit

L7: Entry 1 of 2 File: PGPB May 5, 2005

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20050095223 A1
TITLE: Methods of treating autoimmune diseases using IL-21

Abstract Paragraph:
Administration of IL-21 results in decreasing autoimmune responses and thereby provides a beneficial treatment for autoimmune diseases. Specific autoimmune diseases that may be treated include multiple sclerosis, rheumatoid arthritis, systemic lupus erythematosus, psoriasis, ankylosing spondilitis, scleroderma, Type I diabetes, psoriatic arthritis, osteoarthritis, inflammatory bowel disease, atopic dermatitis and asthma. Pharmaceutical compositions can include IL-21 polypeptides and active fragments thereof.

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L4: Entry 1 of 2 File: USPT May 24, 1994

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5314688 A
TITLE: Local delivery of dipyridamole for the treatment of proliferative diseases

Brief Summary Text (7):
In the pathogenesis of proliferative diseases, excessive cell proliferation occurs as a result of the presence of various growth factors and cytokines such as platelet-derived growth factor (PDGF), epidermal growth factor (EGF), fibroblast growth factor (FGF) and interleukin-1 (IL-1). For example, growth factors produced by cellular constituents in the blood and the damaged arterial vessel wall mediate the proliferation of smooth muscle cells in vascular restenosis. A novel method of administering dipyridamole to inhibit cellular proliferation caused by various growth factors is therefore useful for the treatment of proliferative diseases such as psoriasis, rheumatoid arthritis, scleroderma, and vascular restenosis. The American Journal of Medicine 70:1231-1236 (June 1981).

Brief Summary Text (9):
The present invention provides for the use of dipyridamole as an antiproliferative agent. The invention discloses the local delivery of dipyridamole as a method of inhibiting cell proliferation and is useful for the treatment of proliferative diseases such as restenosis, scleroderma, psoriasis, and rheumatoid arthritis.

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Search Results - Record(s) 1 through 2 of 2 returned.

☐ 1. 5314688. 09 Feb 93; 24 May 94. Local delivery of dipyridamole for the treatment of proliferative diseases. Kauffman; Raymond F., et al. 424/423; 264/4.1 424/422 424/489 600/36 604/264 623/1.42. A61F002/04 A61F002/06 A61M025/01 A61K009/14.

☐ 2. 5270047. 21 Nov 91; 14 Dec 93. Local delivery of dipyridamole for the treatment of proliferative diseases. Kauffman; Raymond F., et al. 424/422; 424/423 424/424 424/425 424/426 424/450 424/484 424/489 424/78.08. A61F002/02 A61K009/14 A61K031/74 A61K037/22.

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SCLERODERMA	6678
SCLERODERMAS	12
DIPYRIDAMOLE	2968
DIPYRIDAMOLES	4
TREAT$	0
TREAT	201070
TREATA	5
TREATABEL	1
TREATABIL	1
TREATABILITIES	2
TREATABILITY	527
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PI US 5834215 19981110

L5 ANSWER 219 OF 243 USPATFULL on STN
SUMM Free radicals, in the presence of abnormal amounts of iron and copper may be implicated in scleroderma through fragmented scleroderma auto antigens. **Scleroderma** (systemic sclerosis), an **autoimmune disease** of unknown cause, is characterized by increased vascular reactivity and fibrosis of skin and blood vessels. The associated vascular entity of Raynaud's Phenomenon which is a temporary cessation of blood flow to extremities and internal organs, may generate free radicals through repeated episodes of ischemia followed by reperfusion. This might activate the immune system and cause the scarring of skin and other organs of scleroderma. Local and systemic antioxidants may thus be of value in preventing and ameliorating scleroderma.

PI US 5827886 19981027

L5 ANSWER 220 OF 243 USPATFULL on STN
DETD This example illustrates potential anitgen specific anergy-induction of compounds. Anergy is a prolonged state of T-cell "unresponsiveness" due to T-cell anitgen recognition (without co-stimulation) or induced proliferation blockage. This later T-cell anergy may occur when a T-cell's proliferation ability in response to IL-2 is blocked by some agent. Anergy is generally considered to be a type-of tolerance to antigen activation. Thus, in vitro anergy is a means for predicting in vivo tolerance-enhancing agents. Tolerence is important in preventing organ rejection in tranplant procedures, as well as other **autoimmune diseases** such as **scleroderma**, rheumatoid arthritis, lupus, and diabetes-related autoimmunity.
PI US 5824677 19981020

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     (FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 21:53:46 ON 11 JUN 2005)

     FILE 'CAPLUS, USPATFULL' ENTERED AT 21:54:08 ON 11 JUN 2005
L1            874 FILE CAPLUS
L2           3326 FILE USPATFULL
     TOTAL FOR ALL FILES
L3           4200 S SCLERODERMA AND (AUTOIMMUNE DISEASE)
L4             92 FILE CAPLUS
L5            243 FILE USPATFULL
     TOTAL FOR ALL FILES
L6            335 S SCLERODERMA (5A) (AUTOIMMUNE DISEASE)

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